REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT

OF

AGRICULTURE

FOR THE YEAR

1955

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12 NOV 1956

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1955.

(Civil Service List)

Director of Agriculture	Gordon R. Groves
Asst. Director of Agriculture	Vacant
Plant Pathologist	I. W. Hughes, B.Sc.
Government Veterinary Officer	E. R. Earl, V.S., B.V.Sc.
Horticulturist	C. A. Baker
Agricultural Assistant	C. V. S. Early
Inspector of Produce	T. A. Hollis
Assistant Horticulturist	J. H. Jones
Clerk to Board	Miss Betsey King

(Not on Civil Service List)

Marketing Officer	F. C. Hollis
Accountant	Mrs. I. Kellaway (Acting)
Reafforestation Officer	G. S. G. Scott
Citrus Officer	H. O. Schindler
Reafforestation Superintendent	J. E. King

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE
1955

The Chairman, Board of Agriculture,

I have the honour to submit a report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1955.

I AGRICULTURE IN 1955.

The beginning of the year will be remembered in agricultural circles by the severity of the weather from about 12th January to the middle of February. For three weeks strong north westerly gales, coupled with rain and hail storms, continuously swept the Colony. These storms did an enormous amount of damage to all forms of plant life. Vegetable crops were ruined and evergreen trees and shrubs were completely defoliated. Few people remember such severe weather for such a prolonged period. Fortunately the weather changed during the second half of February, and from then onwards conditions were ideal for all plant growth until the close of the year. The rainfall recorded at the Agricultural Station amounted to 57.36 inches. Although only slightly above average, the rainfall was much more evenly distributed than is normally the case. There were no long dry periods as so often happens. The lowest monthly precipitation was 2.07 inches, recorded in April, while the highest was for the month of July with 8.61 inches. These moist conditions and the absence of gale force winds during the hurricane season contributed very largely to the heavy yields of vegetables reaped in April and May and again in the autumn months, and to the much improved growth of all the reafforestation plantings.

Vegetable Production.

The production of vegetables was generally higher throughout 1955, than for several years. This is shown by the amount of business transacted at the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre. In 1955, produce to the value of £47,326 was purchased, compared with £33,726 in 1954. Several factors have contributed to this increase in production. As already stated, the more evenly distributed rainfall had a very definite influence on production during the year under review, but other factors cannot be overlooked. Due to the farm labour shortage, farmers have become more machinery conscious and there is a gradual change in farm practice to replace hand labour for mechanical cultivation. Each year more labour saving devices are being developed and although the Bermudian farmers have been slow on the up-take in this connection, through necessity, they are now finding that production can be maintained with less labour by the use of machinery. Another factor which the writer believes has had influence on production is the improved quality of the potato seed obtained from Canada during the past two years. This has been brought about by the revival of the former practice of sending the Director of Agriculture to Canada to inspect seed potatoes during the growing season. Finally, the continuation of the Board of Agriculture's policy of planned production and marketing, and the continued cooperation of the Bermuda Supplies Commission to place embargoes on the importation of specific vegetables when local production is adaquate to supply the demand has had a stabilizing effect generally on farm practice.

The Easter Lily Trade.

Flower production is the predominating aspect of the Easter lily trade. The sale of flowers, however, is showing its effect on the condition of the bulbs, and growers appear to be less careful in the rogueing of the fields to eliminate the virus diseases. To maintain

good stocks for the production of flowers it is equally as important to eliminate the virus diseases as it is for bulb production. The Department of Agriculture has in mind a lily improvement scheme, for the production of virus free strains of bulbs. The value of the flowers and bulbs sold annually is estimated to be in the region of £25,000.

Citrus Culture.

With the success of the new citrus spraying programme and the sale of locally budded trees, the culture of good quality citrus fruit appears to be well assured. Prior to 1955, the control of rust mite was a major factor in the production of clean fruit. The spraying programme for the year under review included four sulphur sprays, which adaquately controlled the rust mite, resulting in exceptionally clean fruit. Locally budded citrus trees for the first time were offered for sale from the Department of Agriculture's plant nursery. Although only eight hundred trees were raised, it has been proved beyond doubt that the propagation of citrus trees in Bermuda is an accomplished fact. In future years it should be possible to meet the entire demand for young trees. Providing citrus trees are planted in sheltered positions, fertilized and sprayed in accordance with the instructions given, there is no serious production problem.

The marketing of the fruit needs further study. At present a very hap-hazard marketing system exists, with poor distribution. Many "would-be" purchasers of local fruit are therefore unable to find a source of supply. This condition is not surprising when it is realized that the orchards are very small, many of them comprising six to ten trees. In these cases the fruit produced is considerably in excess of the requirements of the family and immediate friends, thereby creating a marketing problem. Small fruit, although of excellent quality, does not find a ready market and adds further to this problem of marketing. From these remarks it appears obvious that the only solution is for the fruit to be sold through one organization and the small fruit converted into juice. Whether this should be a Government or private undertaking is a subject for full discussion by the Citrus Growers Association, but this association appears reluctant to delve into the matter.

Dairying.

The production of milk remains one of the most important branches of local agriculture, but unfortunately it is beginning to suffer from shortage of suitable grazing land. During recent years the development of agricultural land for housing sites and playing fields has robbed the farmers, not only of good grazing land, but of first class arable land, consequently the dairy farmers are being squeezed in from all sides. If this development continues, it is obvious that dairying will gradually diminish.

Poultry.

Poultry keeping has been well maintained. Approximately half of the annual egg requirements of the Colony is produced locally and the tendency is to expand in this direction. The fifth annual poultry show was held in January under the auspices of the Bermuda Poultry Fanciers Society and the enthusiasm of the poultry exhibitors has without doubt helped very materially to stimulate the interest in poultry keeping.

Locally dressed poultry is sold in competition with the imported counterpart and is equal in quality.

Other Animal Products.

Locally produced meat, including pork and veal, are sold in small quantities. The Government Veterinary Officer reports that he inspected in the slaughter houses 1,437 carcasses of pork, 271 of veal and 255 of beef during 1955.

Honey is produced by a number of enthusiastic beekeepers and the demand for this commodity appears to be on the increase.

II REAFFORESTATION SCHEME.

Throughout the year under report the Reafforestation Scheme was persued with unrelenting vigor. In the early part of the year the effects of the winter storms caused a general feeling of pessimism due to the defoliation of so much of the Colony's vegetation. As already stated, the favourable weather from the middle of February to the end of the year resulted in excellent growth of all the reafforestation plantings and people again became optimistic of the ultimate achievement of reafforesting the Colony.

Felling Dead Trees.

By the middle of the year the felling of the dead trees along the first fifty feet on either side of the road was completed. Earlier in the year the Legislature approved of an extension of the scheme, to include the clearance of the islands in Hamilton Harbour, the Golf Courses, an additional fifty feet on either side of the roads and the clearance of all Government lands, in that order. The islands in Hamilton Harbour were cleared and this was followed by work on the Golf Courses.

Planting.

In September a new system of preparing planting sites was put into operation which completely revolutionized the planting of trees, shrubs and palms. The method adopted was designed by Mr. W. R. Horsefield of Warwick. It is a simple piece of machinery called a "blasting bell", mounted on the back of an old army jeep. A hole is bored in the ground about eighteen inches deep, with an electric drill, into which is placed a charge of dynamite. The charge is ignited and the blasting bell lowered over the ignited charge. When the dynamite explodes the bell is raised only a few inches off the ground. All the broken rock and pulverized soil is retained inside the bell. With very little further preparation a site three feet in diametre and about two feet deep is ready to receive the plant. This system has speeded up the work of planting very considerably.

Maintenance of Roadside Plantings.

The maintenance of the plantings along the roadside has created many problems, but with a complete reorganization of this section, the work has been done much more efficiently and the plants are responding to the treatment. Unfortunately, many plants are destroyed by cattle and goats, and pure acts of vandalism are still committed. Frequently plants are found to have been pulled up and destroyed or broken in half. Although the Reafforestation Compulsory Powers Act provides heavy penalties for such acts of destruction, no case has yet been brought before the courts.

Wayside Parks.

In addition to the maintenance of the roadside plantings, some eighteen roadside parks and gardens have been well cared for. These small areas of Government land in various parts of the Colony help to improve the general appearance of the countryside. The grass is kept mown and with the extra attention they are now receiving, the plants are making good growth. Other areas which have come within the province of the Department of Agriculture are the properties of Scaur Hill in Somerset, and Potters Field, Devonshire. In both cases considerable planting has been done. It is hoped to gradually convert these areas into attractive, natural parks. Assistance has also been given to the Historical Monuments Trust in the upkeep of old cemeteries under their control.

It will be seen that the Reafforestation Scheme is gradually changing from the original idea of the felling of dead trees and replanting, to a development of public parks. This is, of course, a vitally necessary part of the work of the Bermuda Department of Agriculture and can be quite easily absorbed within the framework of the Reafforestation Scheme. The whole Colony must assume a park-like development to make it as attractive as possible to the vast number of tourists who visit Bermuda annually. There are many other areas of land which could be taken over and planned as small parks with a colourful array of assorted plants, if the Legislature agrees that the Department of Agriculture is the right body for such a scheme. It is only by this type of development that Bermuda can be made to look the part she is to play in the future of tourism.

III PLANT PATHOLOGY.

Biological Control.

The biological control of insect pests continued as a major field of investigation, with new efforts being made to find suitable parasites of the Green Shield Scale, Pulvinaria psidii Mask., and the Oleander Scale, Pseudaulacaspis pentagona Targ. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. F. J. Simmonds of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control visited the Colony three times during the year and carried out extensive studies on both of the scales attacking the Oleanders. Complete reports were submitted by Dr. Simmonds which will be published at a later date. The investigation of this problem will be continued during 1956, with particular attention being given to the Oleander scales - Argentine ant complex. It was agreed by the Director of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control that biological control work in Bermuda should be concentrated on the Oleanders rather than delving into a variety of pests of sundry plants.

Chemical Control.

Considerable time was spent by the Plant Pathologist on the chemical control of insect pests. The citrus spraying programme was completely revised with particular attention being paid to the control of rust mite. Experiments were also conducted on the control of the Harlequin bug, Murgantia histrionica Hahn., and the Green Shield Scale, Pulvinaria psidii Mask. The Argentine ant, Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr. continued as a pest of major economic importance, but effective control measures were devised for this insect.

Lily Virus Diseases.

Inspections carried out during the spring of the year of the lily fields revealed an increase in the amount of virus diseases in the local stocks. A lily improvement plan was initiated at the Agricultural Station, which, it is hoped, will ensure a vigorous virus free stock of lilies being available in future years.

Herbicides.

Work was continued on the use of herbicides as a control for weeds in lily fields. Excellent results were achieved. Large scale trials were carried out in which entire fields were treated with the herbicide CMU. Investigations in the use of this weedkiller has now reached the stage where recommendations can be made with certainty as to the safety of the growing lily and to the degree of weed control which can be expected. Tests were also made on the "wild onion", Nothoscordum fragrans (Vent) Kunth. In this case encouraging results were obtained with a herbicide known as Kuron.

Study of Chlorosis.

Following the success of the previous year in the correction of the yellowing of lily foliage by the application of a chelated iron compound, further work was undertaken on a variety of plants suffering from Chlorosis. While it is too early to claim success in all cases, some interesting results were obtained. In addition to iron, compounds of the minor elements were also used.

IV HORTICULTURE.

The importance of horticulture can never be over emphasized in Bermuda. There is a natural tendency amongst the inhabitants to favour the establishment of attractive gardens in the immediate vicinity of their homes. Advice is frequently being sought in this connection and both the Horticulturist and Reafforestation Officer spend a great deal of their time in giving advice on all aspects of horticultural work. There is a great deal more to be accomplished in this connection, and when the staff of the horticultural section is complete, it is hoped that more attention will be given to the schools and to school gardening. Some work has been done at the schools, but due to shortage of staff it has not been possible to give as much time to the advancement of horticulture through the schools as is required.

At the Agricultural Station new plants are continually being tested and the Station has been so designed and maintained, to show the population what can be achieved by careful planning and planting.

General Nursery Work.

The plant nursery worked at full capacity throughout 1955. A record number of plants were despatched from the nursery during the year, a total of 30,839. The previous highest figure was for 1954, with a total of 24,972.

Citrus Propagation.

Undoubtedly the most outstanding piece of work accomplished by any officer of the Department of Agriculture during recent years, was the successful propagation of citrus trees, undertaken by the Reafforestation Officer. It was proved that July and August were the most

favourable months of the year for this work. Full details of this accomplishment were published in the Agricultural Bulletin. The year 1955 will be written into the history of the Bermuda Department of Agriculture as the year when locally budded citrus trees were first raised and sold to local growers. Five hundred trees were actually delivered in November and December, but some eight hundred trees were raised, as the result of the painstaking efforts of the Reafforestation Officer. In future years it should be possible to keep up a continuous supply of locally budded citrus trees. The stock used was, and will continue to be the Rough lemon.

V ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

Control of Animal Diseases.

A slight increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in dairy cattle was revealed by the annual tuberculin testing of cattle. A total of 1,244 head of cattle were tested, and eight reactors were found, all of which were in one herd. The infection was introduced into this herd by the introduction of a diseased animal. The dairy farmer in question purchased a cow from a person who had not submitted the animal for the regular tuberculin test. If the dairy farmer had consulted the Government Veterinary Officer before making the purchase, this unfortunate loss of eight cows could easily have been prevented.

In the case of Bangs Disease vaccinations, some forty calves were vaccinated. Three dairy farmers had all their cattle vaccinated following the loss of some of their calves.

Under the heading of Hog Cholera, the Government Veterinary Officer reports that no case of Hog Cholera was reported during the year under review.

In September, the Board of Agriculture exercised their powers under the Control of Animal Diseases Regulations 1947, by prohibiting the importation of Argentine meat, to avoid the risk, however small, of introducing foot and mouth disease into the Colony.

Improvement of Livestock.

One purebred Guernsey bull was imported under the Board of Agriculture's scheme for the improvement of livestock, and a purebred Jersey bull was obtained privately. Another farmer imported forty-eight head of purebred Yorkshire pigs.

Members of the Poultry Fanciers Society continued to import new stock and as a result a very good class of poultry of many breeds is now well established in the Colony.

VI WHOLESALE MARKETING CENTRE.

A new record was set up during 1955 in the purchase of farm produce at the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre. Produce to the value of £47,326 was purchased from the farmers. The previous highest figure was for the year 1952, when the total purchases amounted to £38,644. It is of interest to show how the business has increased at the Wholesale Marketing Centre since 1949 when the Planned Production and Marketing Scheme was commenced. The following figures show the actual value of the purchases made each year.

1949	£ 16,585
1950	24,392
1951	34,975
1952	38,644
1953	34,553
1954	33,726
1955	47,326

Although there is an improvement in the manner in which the farmers deliver the produce to the Marketing Centre, there is still room for greater care in the preparation of the produce for the market.

The retail section of the market is now operated by three people, who each rent space from the Department. These stalls are usually well stocked with local produce which is quite attractively displayed. The amount of business transacted in the retail section appears to be on the increase.

VII AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The twentieth Agricultural Exhibition was held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd April. This exhibition proved to be a very successful event. Competition was keen in all classes. Three hundred and five exhibitors took part in the show, with two thousand individual exhibits being displayed. For the first time, a class for commercial floral exhibits was included. This section was extremely well patronized with some excellent quality blooms most attractively displayed. Many favourable comments were heard on this section and in particular of the vegetable exhibit staged by the Department of Agriculture.

Annual Citrus and Poultry Show.

The annual Citrus Exhibition, Poultry Show and Beekeepers display were held jointly at the Agricultural Station under the auspices of the Citrus Growers Association, Poultry Fanciers Society and Beekeepers Association during the second week in January.

VIII EXTENSION WORK.

Publications.

On the recommendation of the writer, the Board of Agriculture unanimously agreed that the monthly publication of the Agricultural Bulletin should be revived. After a lapse of ten years, the first number of the Agricultural Bulletin Volume No. XXV appeared in February, and thereupon it was published monthly. This bulletin has been very well received. The circulation increased from the initial circulation of 280 to 385 at the close of the year.

Lectures and Broadcasts.

Lectures were given to many organizations including the Garden Club of Bermuda, the Rose Society, the Parish Arbor Societies, the Rotary Club and other organizations on various aspects of agriculture and horticulture by several members of the staff.

Full advantage was taken by this Department of the time donated by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company Ltd., on the air every second Wednesday in the month. Topics discussed on the broadcasts covered a wide range of subjects.

Advisory Visits.

It is of interest to record, that during the year under report members of the Department of Agriculture made 1,075 advisory visits. These visits were all made in response to requests received from members of the community for advice on pest control, citrus culture and general horticultural problems.

IX AGRICULTURAL STATION.

Trial Plots.

The trial plots during 1955 were used chiefly to check the incidence of virus disease in the imported seed potatoes. Samples of each consignment of seed were included in the collection. Some extremely interesting facts were revealed. By this method, it was possible to advise the seed potato importers which consignments stood up the best under Bermudian conditions. Each sample was labelled with the certification number issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture.

A trial of strawberry varieties, started in 1954, was continued. Details of the results were published in the Agricultural Bulletin. The trial is being continued because it is obvious from the results obtained that some varieties are more susceptible to drought than others. The varieties under trial are Klonmore, Klondyke, Missionary, Blakemore, Tennessee Beauty and Tennessee Shipper.

Due to damage caused by the wind, it was considered inadvisable to continue the banana experiment on the original site. The banana fertilizer experiment was therefore discontinued, and the plants were removed to a new site in the Potters Field area, a much more favourable position for banana cultivation.

Ornamental Grounds.

It is a pleasure to report that the ornamental grounds of the Agricultural Station were maintained in excellent condition throughout the year. The number of visitors and especially tourists increases year by year. In fact, on some days during the past year, literally crowds of people were seen strolling through the grounds. This is an encouraging sign, because the Station is obviously becoming better known to both tourists and residents.

The plant collections established during the past six years are all making good progress. Excellent growth has been made by the palm species. Juniper species are developing satisfactorily, particularly Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana, J. japonica sylvestris, J. virginiana and J. silicicola. It is thought that the foregoing species may be recommended for general use. The orchid collection continues to thrive and the much improved condition of the Anthuriums makes yet another attractive addition to the plant collection.

For the spring flowering display in front of the main office building, a scheme of mixed annuals was adopted. The carpet bedding design was again changed in the summer, using the map of the Colony, with the words "Welcome to Bermuda". Alternanthera bettzichiana var. spathulata was used to form the map and the letters, with a background of white Alyssum.

X FINANCIAL.

It will be observed from the financial statement Appendix "B", compiled from records kept at the Department of Agriculture, that the total allocation of funds for 1955 was £175,013.0.0, of which £166,891.19.1 was expended. The Departmental receipts for the resale of vegetables through the Government Wholesale Marketing Centre and money received for services rendered to the public amounted to £53,803.7.9 (see Appendix "A") If the receipts be deducted from the total expenditure, it will be observed that the total operating cost of the Department of Agriculture for 1955 was £113,088.11.4.

XI ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In concluding this report, I wish to record my grateful appreciation to the Chairman and members of the Board of Agriculture for their valuable help and guidance throughout the year; to the members of the staff of the Department of Agriculture for their loyal support, and for the able and energetic manner in which they discharged their duties. To the numerous members of the general public and in particular to the membership of the various organizations connected with agriculture and horticulture, for their fine cooperation in all matters relating to this Department.

Looking back through the year, much has been accomplished, but there is still a great deal more to be done in all fields.

Respectfully submitted,

GORDON R. GROVES.
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE

31st March, 1956.
GRG:bk

APPENDIX "A".

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1955

Vote 2 (a)	Marketing Centre	£ 44,388. 9. 2
2 (b)	Service to Citrus growers	1,767.10. 7
2 (c)	Reafforestation	2,678.13. 5
2 (d)	Other receipts	4,968.14. 7
		£ 53,803. 7. 9.

APPENDIX "B".

EXPENDITURE FOR PERIOD JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST 1955.

Vote	Services	Amount of vote	Expenditure	Balance lapsing
1	Fees to members	£ 300. 0. 0	£ 230. 8. 0	£ 69.12. 0
2, 7, 9, 10, 12.	Salaries Established Officers	9,438. 0. 0	8,286. 0. 0	1,152. 0. 0
8	Spec.allowance to C. A. Baker	312. 0. 0	312. 0. 0	-
11	Spec.allowance to T. Arthur Hollis	400. 0. 0	400. 0. 0	-
13, 15	Salaries non Est. Officers	2,640. 0. 0	1,890. 0. 0	750. 0. 0
16	Bonus to Est.Officers	909. 0. 0	793.12. 0	115. 8. 0
17	Bonus to non Est. Officers	264. 0. 0	189. 0. 0	75. 0. 0
17 A	Salary Public Relations Officer	1,000. 0. 0	-	1,000. 0. 0
18	General Grant	5,000. 0. 0	4,953. 1. 8	46.18. 4
19	Control of animal diseases	2,000. 0. 0	2,000. 0. 0	-
20	Control of plant diseases and pests	4,700. 0. 0	4,539. 1. 9	160.18. 3
21	Horticulture	3,800. 0. 0	3,800. 0. 0	-
22	Government House gardens	3,000. 0. 0	2,921. 9. 8	78.10. 4
23	Departmental contingencies etc.	400. 0. 0	346. 9. 2	53.10.10
24	Packing House supplies & market:invests.	2,000. 0. 0	852.18. 0	1,147. 2. 0
25	Cold storage plant oper:	3,500. 0. 0	3,459.10. 0	40.10. 0
26	Upkeep & operation of agric. equipment	3,885. 0. 0	3,885. 0. 0	-
27	Purchase of ag. machinery and equipment	1,615. 0. 0	1,488. 1. 5	126.18. 7
28	Purchase & storage of agricultural supplies	600. 0. 0	600. 0. 0	-
29	Purchase & stor:potatoes & other ag. supplies for resale	50,000. 0. 0	47,555. 3.11	2,444.16. 1
30	Agricultural Exhibitions	3,000. 0. 0	3,000. 0. 0	-
31	Biological Control	6,000. 0. 0	5,697. 2. 8	302.17. 4
32	Reaf.& roadside planting	59,500. 0. 0	59,107.19. 0	392. 1. 0
33	Replacement of motor vehicles & equipment for reafforestation	5,500. 0. 0	5,500. 0. 0	-
34	Service to citrus growers	3,000. 0. 0	2,937.13. 9	62. 6. 3
35	Publications	400. 0. 0	400. 0. 0	-
36	Ag.& Hort.extension wrk. & Ag. education	500. 0. 0	412. 6.11	87.13. 1
37	Maintenance grounds of Sessions H.& Secretariat	750. 0. 0	735. 1. 2	14.18.10
38	Purchase of Station wagon	600. 0. 0	600. 0. 0	-
		£ 175,013. 0. 0	£166,891.19. 1	£ 8,121. 0.11

APPENDIX "C".

PRODUCTION OF GROUND CROPS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS AND LIVESTOCK POPULATION.

CROPS.

Vegetables.

Commodity	Area under crop expr. in acres	Avg.yield per acre in lbs.	Total yield in lbs.	Unit value	Farm Value
Beans	40	4,000	160,000	1s 6d	£ 12,000
Beets	20	8,000	160,000	7d	4,416
Broccoli	20	2,500	50,000	1s 6d	3,750
Cabbage	60	10,000	600,000	7d	17,500
Carrots	60	12,000	720,000	8d	18,166
Onions	20	10,000	200,000	8d	6,666
Potatoes, Irish	250	9,000	2,250,000	5d	46,875
" Sweet	60	8,000	480,000	6d	12,000
Tomatoes	45	9,000	405,000	1s 4d	27,000
Miscellaneous	60	8,000	480,000	7d	14,000
Bananas	130	10,000	1,300,000	8d	45,000
	765		6,805,000		£ 207,373

Citrus.

Area under cultivation in acres	No. of trees	Avg. yield per tree in dozens	Total yield in dozens	Unit value	Farm value
80	11,200	6	67,200	6/-	20,160

Lily Bulbs and Flowers.

Area under cultivation in acres	No. of bulbs planted	No. of bulbs exported	Value	No. of boxes of flowers exported	Value
26	1,404,000	36,204	£1,863	7,724	£ 22,609

ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Milk.

Total Production expressed in gallons	Value
809,475	£236,491

Meat Products.

Beef in lbs	Value	Veal in lbs.	Value	Pork in lbs.	Value	Poultry in lbs	Value
122,500	£9,787	27,000	£2,032	287,400	£28,740	130,000	£26,000

Eggs.

Expressed in dozens	Value
300,000	£90,000

LIVESTOCK POPULATION.

Dairy Animals.

Cows	Heifers	Bulls	Total
1,244	127	20	1,391

Horses.

Farm and Truck	Carriages	Race Horses	Total
50	30	50	130

Pigs.

Sows	Boars	Store Pigs	Piglets	Total
400	50	750	750	1950